

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

COL. XVII, NO. 5818

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

PRICE 2 CENTS

ASTHMA CURE FREE.

malene Brings Instant Relief and Permanent Cure in All Cases.

SENT ABSOLUTELY FREE ON RECEIPT OF POSTAL
Write Your Name and Address Plainly.



There is nothing like Asthma-malene on
bottles instant relief, even in the we
cases. It cures when all else fails.

The Rev. C. F. WELLS, of Villa
Ridge, Ill., says: "Your trial bottle of
Asthma-malene received in good condition.
I cannot tell you how thankful I feel for
the good derived from it. I was a slave,
chained with puric sore throat and
Asthma for ten years. I despaired of
ever being cured. I saw your advertisement
for the cure of this dreadful and
tormenting disease, Asthma, and
thought you had overspent yourselves,
but resolved to give it a trial. To my
astonishment, the trial acted like a
charm. Send me a full size bottle."

Rev. Dr. Morris Wechsler.
Rabbi of the Cong. B'nai Israel.
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1901

DRS. TAFT BROS., MEDICINE CO.

Gentlemen: Your Asthma-malene is an
excellent remedy for Asthma and Hay
Fever, and its composition alleviates all
troubles which combine with Asthma.
Its success is astonishing and wonder-
ful.

Having it carefully analyzed,
morphine, chloroform or ether.

Very truly yours,
REV. DR. MORRIS WECHSLER.

AVON SPRINGS, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1901.

Gentlemen: I write this testimonial from a sense of duty, having tested the effect of your Asthma-malene, for the cure of Asthma. My wife has been with spasmodic asthma for the past 12 years. Having exhausted my own well as many others, I chanced to see your sign upon your windows on 7th Street, New York, I at once obtained a bottle of Asthma-malene. My wife continuing it about the first of November, I very soon noticed a radical improvement. After using one bottle her Asthma has disappeared and she is entirely free from all symptoms. I feel that I can confidently recommend the medicine to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease.

Yours respectfully,
O. D. PHILIPS, M. D.

ET BROS. MEDICINE CO.
Gentlemen: I was troubled with Asthma for 22 years. I have tried numer-
ous remedies, but they have all failed. I ran across your advertisement and with a trial bottle, I found relief at once. I have since purchased your bottle, and I am ever grateful. I have family of four children, and for
years was unable to work. I am now in the best of health and am doing busi-
ness every day. This testimony you can make such use of as you see fit.
S. RAPHAEL,
67 East 120th st., New York City.

Trial Bottle Sent Absolutely Free on Receipt of Postal.

not delay. Write at once, addressing DR. TAFT BROS., MEDICINE CO.
30th St., N. Y. City.

Sold by All Druggists.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL FOR BUSINESS MEN AND INVESTORS.

The NEW YORK COMMERCIAL is a strictly Commercial, Financial
Industrial newspaper. It is BUSINESS all through and a recognized
entity in business topics.

It's the only National—Business—Newspaper, and maintains its own
75 BUREAUS and business offices in all important trade centres
throughout the United States. Its NEWS SERVICE is largely exclusive
and goes into the details regarding business transactions, developments and
prices—News for the business man who has customers in all States—
of his customers and news of his competitors—News for the investor
and who seeks investments in undeveloped properties. Not the
but the substantial news from all sections of the country.

Its FINANCIAL service is particularly complete and includes daily re-
ports from all the leading financial centres—New York, Boston, Chicago,
Philadelphia, etc. It prints the FACTS in regard to investments, and ad-
NO FAKE SCHEMES to its columns knowingly. Its NOTES and QUERIES
is for the special use of its subscribers, and supplies them (free)
reliable information on investments and business subjects.

BUSINESS CHANCES.—This is a new advertising department of the
MERCIAL for advertising Business Opportunities, Investments,
and Wanted, etc., from all parts of the United States. They give ex-
tremely returns because of the National circulation of the paper and its
ential readers.

COMMERCIAL IS THE PAPER FOR THOSE
WHO HAVE MONEY AND THOSE WHO
WISH TO MAKE MONEY.

COUPON SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

The New York Commercial is issued "Every Business Morning" and the
Subscription Price is \$5.00 a year in advance—50 cents a month.
Will send as Trial for 3 MONTHS for
\$1.00 if you RETURN THIS COUPON.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., 396 Broadway, NEW YORK.

YOU CERTAINLY WANT THE PUREST
FINE OLD
Y. TAYLOR WHISKEY

Full Quarts. 8 Years Old.
H. HIRSHFIELD, N. E. Agent,
31 DOANE STREET, BOSTON.
by Case and Bottle by Globe Grocery Co.

MAYORALTY CAUCUS.

Republicans Nominate Col. John
Pender For Mayor.

Four Candidates In The Field And A
Large Vote Cast.

Col. Pender Accepts The Nomination And Thanks His
Friends In A Brief Speech.

The republican mayoralty caucus
was held at the old Court house on
Court street, Monday afternoon, be-
tween the hours of five and eight
o'clock, and was one of the largest
mayorality caucuses held in this city in
years.

There were four candidates in the
field and to this in a measure is due
the large vote polled. The friends
of the candidates worked like beavers
in getting the voters out and there
was considerable good natured rivalry
evinced.

Judge Samuel W. Emery, chairman
of the republican city committee, pres-
ided, and Joshua M. Vaughan, Her-
bert B. Dow, Ceylon Spinney and
Henry P. Payne officiated as tellers.
The candidates were John Pender, F.
W. Hartford, Charles H. Clough and
Freeman R. Garrett.

The polls were opened promptly at
five o'clock and the balloting com-
menced. Freeman R. Garrett appeared
to lead at the end of the first hour's
balloting and then there was a lull in
the Garrett voting. F. W. Hartford's
friends then came to the front and the
Garrett forces went over to Pender.
From then on it was a pretty fight be-
tween Pender and Hartford. Hustling
finally counted, however, and Pender's
friends won the day for him by a gari-
son finish.

The result was greeted with cheers
and the nomination made unanimous
on motion of the defeated candi-
dates.

On motion of Herbert B. Dow the
chairman appointed the following
committee to wait upon Col. Pender
and notify him of the nomination:
Charles H. Clough, Freeman R. Gar-
rett and Herbert B. Dow.

The committee went out and soon
returned with the nominee. His
entrance to the crowded court room was
the signal for hearty cheering and
Col. Pender was pushed through the
throne to the platform where he was
introduced to the assemblage by
Judge Emery who took advantage of
the occasion to say lots of nice things
about the colonel as a man and a re-
publican.

Mr. Pender thanked the Judge for
his kind remarks and then spoke to
those present as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Neighbors:

It is exceedingly gratifying to me
after a life long residence among you
to be thus honored by you who know
me. When I accept any sort of posi-

tion I try to fill it to the best of my

and candid manner, that the strict
and entire prohibition of the liquor
traffic would be the aim of the organ-
ization.

He made a lengthy argument
against license in any form, from high
license to local option, declaring that
the latter was not only unjust and
impracticable, but most unfair to the
prohibition towns adjoining local op-
tion towns. He cited many instances in
Massachusetts cities where, he de-
clared, license and local option had
proved most unsatisfactory to good
government.

The meeting was presided over by
Hon. Rosecrans W. Pillsbury, a well-
known politician. He made an ad-
dress in which he stated he had for
merly been a license man, but was
willing to work now for the law that
would lead to least liquor drinking
in the state. Several prominent men
were in the audience.

PRINCE WILL HAVE DYSPEPSIA.

Chicago, March 3.—Prince Henry
arrived in Chicago this evening and
amid a grand illumination on all sides
drove to the Auditorium hotel where
he attended a banquet. He was met at
the railroad station by Mayor Harrison
and his passage through the streets was marked by great cheering.
A large number of Germans were out
to do him honor. He was banqueted
by them at seven o'clock and a num-
ber of toasts were responded to. The
Prince then went to the armory where
the First Infantry where German citizens
arranged a choral festival in his
honor. At the conclusion of this he
was taken back to the Auditorium hotel.

AFTER MISS STONE'S CAPTORS.

Constantinople, March 3.—The
United States minister here has pre-
sented notes to the Porte regarding
the capture of Miss Stone by brigands
and demand punishment of the guilty
parties. The Porte in reply repudiates
the responsibility and denies the
liability.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BAR ASSOCIA- TION.

Concord, March 3.—President
Frank S. Streeter presided at the
meeting of the New Hampshire Bar
association held here today. Address-
es were made by Judge Richardson
of Boston and Arthur O. Fuller of
Exeter.

SHOULD NOT ACCEPT.

Washington, March 3.—The sub-
committee on inter-oceanic canals to-
day agreed to refer to the full committee
that legal complications surround-
ing the Panama affair are such that
the United States should not accept.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY.

Rural free mail delivery is being
much agitated in Hampton Falls. The
post office is located at an extreme
end of the town, and while those who
reside in the immediate vicinity have
good mail facilities, many of the
townspeople have to drive a long dis-
tance to the office and in busy seasons
or during stormy weather sometimes
do not get their mail for several days.
In some parts of the town citizens
find it more convenient to visit the
Exeter post office. The majority be-
lieve that if they could have free de-
livery from Exeter every day, or even
from their own office in Hampton
Falls, it would be a great improve-
ment upon the present system.

ENTERTAINMENT AND EASTER SALE.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist
church will hold an Easter sale Wed-
nesday evening, March 5, at Phil-
brick hall.

An excellent entertainment is as-
sured. Mrs. Sadie Dickey-Simpson
will be the soloist for the evening and
Miss Ethel Whitman Thompson, pianist.
Also orchestra. Admission 15
cents. Children, under twelve, 10
cents.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE.

The regular monthly meeting of the
directors of the Woman's Exchange
will be held Tuesday morning, March
10, at 11 o'clock.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-
lets. All druggists refund the money
if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's sig-
nature is on each box. 25c.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

A Very Easy Way to Get Rid of These Pests.

It is the filthiness of the sparrows
to which the native birds particularly
object. No wren will return to its own

box of the previous summer when it
has been occupied during the winter
by a sparrow. A sparrow is notably
thief; they will never build a nest if
they can steal one. I have observed
that singly, or even in pairs, the spar-
row cannot drive out native bird
away from its nest or surroundings
but a flock of sparrows will worry a
native bird until it leaves its nest. I
have seen many times a robin pull up
an earth worm, and just before it was
able to fly off with it, a half dozen or
more sparrows rush upon the scene
and steal the worm. In this way they
are the shrewdest of highway rob-
bers.

From the 1st of November, through-
out the winter, I have trapped thousands
of them in the following way:
Make a net fifteen feet square, with
a six-inch fullness in the center, taping
iron from one side to the center. Continue
from this six-inch fullness in the center
to the corners, to a fullness of fourteen
inches at the opposite side, and in
the extreme fullness of this side insert
a ten-inch hoop, which can be made
of ordinary wire about the size of
telegraph wire, best galvanized so as
not to rust in the net. Make a sep-
arate net two feet square and four feet
long. Let the mesh be three-fourths
inches in both nets. The last net is
solid all around excepting one end,
which is open as a bar, in which a
drawing string is inserted, made of
the same character of twine. These
two nets should be waterproofed by
being rolled up into small compass
and allowed to stand over night in
boiled linseed oil, in which an ounce
of paraffine to a quart of oil has been
melted. A small box frame two by
two by two feet, made of one and one-
half inch stuff, with a small hook at
each corner, needs then to be placed
at a convenient point for feeding or
trapping, and near a large roost of
sparrows, yet not in the immediate
path of travel. Square net to be
placed inside the box frame, with a
little hoop of string tied to the mesh
at a point that will enable it to be
looped on to the hooks and maintain
the square of the net in the frame.
The large net to be fastened securely
to solid one and one-half by one-inch
strips, fifteen feet long.

The bird should not be large crests
of bread, as they will pick it up and
fly away from under the net. Use
the feed like corn meal or corn meal
mash, of which they are very fond,
particularly if a little meat gravy is
put on it. This keeps them in the
bans feeding.

A net of this kind passed around a
neighborhood in the winter season is
the most inexpensive way of destroy-
ing sparrows by the thousands, and
the only way of destroying them fast-
er than they can breed, only requiring
a little attention to detail—Corre-
spondence Country Gentleman.

IDENTIFIED THE PICTURE.

Mrs. Joseph Lowd of Court street
on Monday identified the picture
published by the Boston Globe from
the photograph picked up on Lynn
beach as being that of her brother,
George J. Fiske, skipper of the
sloop yacht Empress. The Empress
will be remembered by river men as
the small sloop that was moored
throughout the summer of last year in
the channel between Badger's and
Pumpkin islands.

The Herald has early news.

A Well Child
TRUE'S Worm ELIXIR
Worms are the probable cause of
all intestinal trouble. If not, True's Elix-
ir will act as a harmless tonic. For so
many children, convalescents, invalids,
etc. etc. etc. a bottle at
druggists'. Write for free book.
DR. J. P. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Me.
Special treatment for Tapeworm. Write for pamphlet.

**DOG BREAD,
DOG COLLARS,
PUPPY BREAD
AND CAT FOOD.**

A. P. WENDELL & CO.
2 MARKET SQUARE.

Ten Years of Blessed Work and Glorious Victories.

Paine's Celery Compound

Has Brought Health and New Life to the Sick and Diseased in Every Part of the Civilized World

For the last ten years the work of Paine's Celery Compound has been blessed and cheering one to man and woman of every rank in society. In no one case has the great medicine failed to benefit, and where it has not done promptly, it has in every case brought a cure.

The blessed results that spring from the use of Paine's Celery Compound are not confined to this land of ours. The great life giving medicine has been sent to every quarter of the civilized world, and has cured the sick, restored the weak and doomed to health and strength, and caused tens of thousands to live who failed to find health in worthless prescriptions, sarcaplis, neutrins and pills. Paine's Celery Compound has cured when all other remedies failed.

It is the best of all medicines, Paine's Celery Compound, that we would direct the attention of every man and woman suffering from weakness, general debility, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrhal, dyspepsia, anemia, blood disease, liver complaint and kidney trouble. Thousands of grateful letters have poured in testifying to wonderful and permanent cures.

It is foolish and criminal to delay the use of such a disease buster when others have so clearly demonstrated its value; when many of your friends and neighbors have been made well by its use. The health giving virtues are so eminently great that the whole physicians are prescribing Paine's Celery Compound daily for the sick.

If you are weak physically, in the grasp of disease, or simply feeling out of sorts, irritable, sleepless or despondent, try one bottle of Paine's Celery Compound, and note well the magical effects.

Always Ask For Diamond Dyes
MADE NO OTHER

"I always accept it. 'All flesh is grass,'" quoted the landlady.

"Now, see here," cautioned the stern boarder. "Don't you get that idea too firmly in your head or you'll be trying to feed us on hay, and then you'll discover your mistake." Chicago Post.

The Darmarks.
Patron Let's have some of those Prince Henry cigars.

Deer What do you mean by Prince Henry cigars?

Patron Why, those woods over there that are all twisted up in the middle like a lot of pretzels, just

Examples.

"There is said to be a pressing demand for more small bills," said Mrs. Bunting.

"Yes, that's true," said Mr. Bunting. "I think myself that our butcher's and grocer's bills are too large." Philadelphia North American.

A Clubman.
Willkins I suppose that you know all that goes on at the club?

Willkins Oh yes. They keep me posted. Town Topics.

The Way to Court.
The way to court is a man's or a woman's right to sue for damages.

That's all I know about it. The law is quite simple.

That's all I know about it. That's all I know about it.

That's all I know about it.

Brain for the Carpet.
Brain is recommended as a great and efficacious remedy against rheumatism. The brain should be preserved as far as possible to help the particles of the brain and then sprayed over the floor. The claim is made that the brain can easily clean the carpet, but that the dust is absorbed by the moist cloth and the brain is left to clean and to dry.

Home-made Portfolio.

A home-made portfolio frequently answers the purpose as well as an expensive portfolio at the shop. The cover of a large old book, incised in a decorated slip of silk, satin or linen, make a satisfactory portfolio. Holes, if any, or other appropriate designs may be punched or cut to depend on the cover, and the portfolio with it.

How to Cure the Hiccough.

Hiccough is a most annoying disease and is often caused by bubbles being fed at regular intervals, either too frequently or not frequently enough. In either case the child suffers from depletion because, after a bubble goes fast, it takes more time than good for it, and this depletion results in indigestion. Regular hours of feeding should be strictly enforced; otherwise much more trouble some symptoms will arise.

A teaspoonful of fluid magnesia should be given once or twice and this will probably cure the hiccough. If it does not, the food will probably need changing, more especially if any farinaceous food is being given. If hiccough persists and increases, a doctor should be consulted.

GERMANY AND AMERICA

Have Every Reason For Mutual Esteem

VISIT OF PRINCE HENRY

Has No Political Object Save Upholding Traditional Good Relations—Complete Reciprocity of Interests Will Exist in the Remote Future

Berlin, March 4.—In the Reichstag yesterday Herr Hasse (Liberals), in referring to the visit of Prince Henry to the United States, said he was glad to see that it had frustrated the designs of Great Britain against a German-American understanding, but he thought that the German element in the United States was a power which would not and should not build up a state within a state.

Herr Gradenauer (Social Democrats) ridiculed the idea that any advantage would arise from Prince Henry's visit. He said that it was very ingenious to expect any improvement in the relations between Germany and the United States as the result from such a journey.

In replying to Herr Gradenauer, Count Von Buelow said that he deeply regretted the remarks of the last speaker, especially in view of the splendid welcome that Prince Henry was receiving from the American people. This remark of Count Von Buelow was greeted with applause from all sections of the house.

The imperial chancellor went on to say that the journey of the emperor's brother had no political object save the natural one of upholding the traditional good relations between Prussia, Germany and the United States, which had existed since the days of the great Frederick and the great Washington.

"Both nations," said Count Von Buelow, "have every reason for mutual esteem. They have no occasion whatever to be in conflict with each other.

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THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

Frye Does Not Think It Has Had the Protection It Deserves

Washington, March 4.—Yesterday the Senate began consideration of what is popularly known as the shipping bill, a measure to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and for the common defense; to promote commerce and to encourage deep sea fisheries. Mr. Frye, chairman of the committee on commerce, made the opening statements in support of the bill. He occupied the floor for nearly two hours. The policy of protection, which has been applied to American industries with such beneficial results, he said, had not been applied to the shipping industry. The result of this shortsighted policy had been the decadence of the American merchant marine and the consequent humiliation of Americans engaged in the shipping industry. Mr. Frye's address was largely technical, but his argument was listened to with close attention. Prior to the consideration of the shipping bill many minor measures were passed.

The house yesterday began consideration of the bill to classify the rural free delivery service and to place the carriers under the contract system. The debate was interrupted by the presentation of the conference report on the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Payne declined to allow the minority more than 30 minutes in which to discuss the report and this offer was rejected. A filibuster followed and the house adjourned after the previous question on the adoption of the report had been ordered.

Friends of Beet Interests

Washington, March 4.—The Republican members of the house, who met in conference last night to consider the Cuban relief question, after three hours of fruitless discussion adjourned until Thursday without action. Messrs. Forder and Morris of Minnesota held the floor throughout the evening.

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CARE OF THE HAIR.

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REMOUNTS FOR BRITISH

Still Going to South Africa at the Rate of 13,000 a Month

London, March 4.—A parliamentary paper was issued last night, containing dispatches and reports regarding the remount department in South Africa. It refers to the American mules as being the "best received from any source, magnificent workers and kept in condition under the most adverse circumstances." The American horses, the report says, varied greatly, but the majority were excellent.

The paper on the remount department in South Africa is considered the strongest indictment of its own incapacity yet issued by the war office, and it will go far to explain to the public the reasons why the war in South Africa has been so unduly protracted. This paper shows continual conflict throughout the war between the generals at the front, appealing for horses, and the officials of the war office, who were endeavoring to limit the number of horses sent out.

The parliamentary paper set forth complaints from the war office of the wastage of horses through the inefficiency of the remount department, and Mr. Brodrick wired in November: "We cannot continue indefinitely to send 10,000 to 12,000 remounts a month to be used by column commanders in a few days."

In parliament yesterday Mr. Brodrick announced that the government was still dispatching 13,000 remounts monthly, and, according to the Pretoria correspondent of The Times, remounts are still badly wanted in South Africa.

British Lost Heavily

London, March 4.—In a despatch from Pretoria Lord Kitchener sends details of the disaster to the escort of the convoy of empty wagons southwest of Klevksdorp, Transvaal colony. The British casualties, in killed, wounded and men made prisoners, reach the total of 632. In addition the Boers captured two guns. The fighting lasted for two hours. A detachment of 200 recruited infantry from Klerksdorp attempted to re-enforce the British, but were held in check by the Boers.

Hostilities to Continue

London, March 4.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says in a dispatch that Mr. Kruger has received a long report from General De la Rey affirming that the Boer government is fully determined to continue hostilities, and outlining the proposed field summer campaign.

Taft Still Testifying

Washington, March 1.—Governor Taft was examined by members of the investigating committee of the house yesterday on various phases of the Philip L. the question. The governor estimated that the United States military force could be reduced to 15,000 men in one year from this time. The governor presented letters urging the need of field summer campaign.

Too Strong For Constabulary

Manila, March 4.—Twenty-five members of the constabulary of Mayong, 30 miles from Manila, encountered 80 insurgents yesterday. The former, after expending all their ammunition, fled. Eleven of the constabulary are missing. The same band of insurgents turned back a commissary wagon, but did not molest the escort, consisting of green men.

The Paterson Flood

Paterson, N. J., March 4.—The work of getting those imprisoned in the upper stories of houses in the flooded district goes on. Those who refuse to be taken out in boats are supplied with food and other needed articles. At the armory where the refugees are, the scene resembles that on the day after the fire. The water is falling 3-4 of an inch an hour.

Middle-Roaders Hold Out

Memphis, March 4.—Joseph Parker, chairman of the national convention, middle-of-the-road Populists, is in the city. He says: "There will be no more fusion between the Democratic and Populist parties. Each must work independently of the other hereafter. We mean to get back to our first ideas as rapidly as possible."

Ten Canal Boats Damaged

Whitehall, N. Y., March 4.—Ten loaded canal boats are ashore on Lake Champlain and are badly damaged. Bridges have been broken and barely escaped being carried away.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Bishop Spalding of the diocese of Peoria, Ills., emphatically denies that he is a candidate for the rectorship of the Catholic university at Washington. The condition of Representative O. H. P. Belmont of New York, who is sick with pneumonia at Washington, is a trifle better. The primary complaint is complicated with stomach trouble. He is very seriously ill.

How to Make French Pickles.

To make a French pickle that is excellent with all kinds of meat slice one pick of green tomatoes and one-fourth as many white onions and let them remain in salt and water twenty-four hours; then drain and chop. Add three quarts of vinegar, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, three-fourths of a tablespoonful of ground cloves, one tablespoonful of allspice, three-fourths of a tablespoonful of black pepper and one pound of brown sugar. Let the mixture cook slowly for three hours. When it is cold, add one-half pound of white mustard seed.

How to Make Whitewash.

To make whitewash that will not rub off, mix half a gall of lime and water ready to put on the walls; then take a quarter of a pint of flour, mix it with a little cold water and pour boiling water upon it. It is sufficient quantity to make it liquid. Pour this into the whitewash, stirring it well before doing so, and it is ready for use.

How to Keep the Baby Quiet.

When keeping the baby amused, his caretaker may save many steps by tying a string to the ball or toy with which he is playing. Fasten one end of the string to the baby's chair, and when the child drops his toy a pull of the string will bring it up again or will keep the ball rolling and the baby amused.

How to Make Japanese Custard.

A Japanese custard is made with boiled apples. Press through a sieve until a teaspoonful of the frothy pulp is got. Stir in one teaspoonful of powdered sugar and the stiff whites of two eggs, beat for twenty minutes and eat with whipped cream.

How to Sit at a Desk.

In bending, whether at a desk, a dishpan or a dinner table, bend from the waist, not from the shoulders, and avoid the fatigue and injury that come from a misuse of muscles.

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One of the first requisites for a well-kept bed is that the sheets should be ample length. Allow plenty of material so that the sheets may be well tucked in at the sides and foot. There could be at least three pairs of sheets provided for each bed. Three pairs of lowenses, three bolster cases, and a white spread for everyday use to prevent weariness in case of illness. Care should be taken to keep bed in the guestroom attractively arranged.

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For Portsmouth
and
Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news! Read the Herald.
More local news than all other local dailies combined. Try it.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

FOR MAYOR,
JOHN PENDER.

The republicans of Portsmouth in caucus assembled have nominated Col. John Pender for mayor in one of the largest caucuses held for years. The situation is one that all the citizens can heartily endorse and give their most earnest support. The Chronicle believes that Mr. Pender is one of the best equipped business men in Portsmouth to take up the reins of the local government and will give the tax payers an honest and clean administration. Let all republicans present a united front on Tuesday next and every ward will be represented by republicans. The men named in all the wards are deserving of the vote of every republican and they will receive the votes of many democrats besides.

Phrases speak louder than deeds to Valet Jones. He calmly details his exploits with acids and chloroform but he shrieks out a protest when charged with "conspiracy" and insist that the word be changed to "compact." He would doubtless prefer that in the indictment "murder" be changed to "euthanasia," the word coined by a society of European freaks who advocate putting painless to death all old and ailing people who outlived their usefulness.

Presumably President Palma will have to be actually in Cuba when he is inaugurated. It isn't every republic that even elects a president who is out of his country.

Ex Mayor Van Wyck is right in thinking that "Tannery is, in the main, a tort for good." The point of many a moral is lost for lack of a horrible example.

The cable tells that Mr. Hogg is a bon in London society. He has floated an oil company and so is in the swim. The nobility gush, and so do the Tex as oil wells.

GREAT SPREAD OF KNOWLEDGE.

Labor-Saving Machinery—Products Increase Faster Than Farmers.

It has been said, and truly enough that American cities have gained in population very much more rapidly than has the country. There is an impression abroad also that the cities are swallowing up the country, and that the farm population has ceased to multiply; that all farmers are running to town, and that all farmers boys are working in factories, buying in the city and going to picnics or trolley cars.

But Prof. Craig, of Cornell university, the professor in charge of extensive teaching, asks us to pause before jumping to conclusions. The country has not stopped growing, by any means, and it will be a sad day for America when the country does stop growing. At the recent meeting of the American Pomological society that gentleman, by invitation of the program committee, took the opportunity to tell some facts to a body of progressive tillers of the soil. He said that every census shows a steady gradual, healthy growth of the rural population.

At the end of the century there were more than ten times as many living in the country as there were at the beginning of the century, and more than twice as many as there were at the mid-century census. We may ask why is the ratio of growth

in the city and country not equal? That may be answered in a word. Because of the vast improvement in the labor-saving machinery of the farms, a proportionate number of men are not needed.

We say that the rural population has doubled, but what about the farm products—what about the various products produced by the industry of the farmers? The output of farm crops forty years ago, compared with that of today may be roughly summarized something like this: Corn is now four times as much; wheat, six to eight times as much; oats five times as much; barley eleven times as much; cotton eight times as much; wool six times as much; hay, pork, beef, mutton, eggs, chickens, fruit, from twenty to one hundred times as much. The number of farm workers has doubled only. The amount of farm products has been multiplied by twenty.

Is not this magnificent? What does it imply?

Does it not suggest that the skill employed in the production of these products has been greatly increased? Does it not suggest that the universities and the colleges may expend their best efforts in reaching the tilings of the soul? So that in this movement the whole animus and object of it may be divided into two parts, and those two parts are what make up life, the one in securing happiness and the other in obtaining a competence. Some will put one first, and some the other.

University extension, as related to the farmer, means, in short, the improvement of his position. The colleges have been accused in the past of educating the boys away from the farm; that charge was partly true, simply and principally to the reason that there has been a demand for workers and teachers in their higher agricultural ranks, and the colleges have been obliged to supply this demand. This demand will be more or less permanent.

But the supply has outgrown the demand, the ratio of supply has exceeded that of demand, and the direction of the procession of agricultural college graduates will be back to the farm. Now the work of a university must broaden must not only train teachers, but must train farmers also.

In order to popularize farming we shall have to train the farmers to work in sympathetic relation with the work which they have to perform. If we open their eyes sufficiently, so they can see the interesting things, the beautiful things—say, the fascinating things that surround their everyday work, and show them that they have not only a calling whose foundation is a composite of many sciences a greater number than any professional man attempts to deal with—but in addition includes many more beautiful things than the professional man can hope to touch, it seems to me that we can bring them to a truer realization of the dignity of their labor.

HOYT'S A BUNCH OF KEYS.

Hoyt's A Bunch of Keys with all the latest features, presented by an exceedingly strong company, of great merit and possessing an original fund of humor, which is unequalled by any other company on the stage will be the attraction at Music hall on March 10th. It will be well for those who

EARNS 500 PER CENT.

Big Return from a Bank Deposit of Seventy Years.

The probating of the will of F. B. Burrough of Gilmanstown in court develops a noteworthy circumstance in connection with the estate.

When Mr. Burrough was twenty years of age he deposited \$170 in the New Hampshire Savings bank at Concord. He died some five weeks ago at the age of ninety five years. During his lifetime he had drawn \$3,200 from the \$170 deposit and there now remains \$1,500 still to his credit in the bank.

He never added one cent to the original deposit and this amount is simply the accumulation of the interest.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF PORTSMOUTH.

wish to enjoy an evening of laughter with the irredeemable Bunch of Keys to take precious time by the forelock and interview the advance sale at the earliest moment to secure a good seat ahead of the other fellow who wants a better one. A Bunch of Keys is a magnet at drawing large audiences and this season "standing room only" is the regular thing in nearly every city or town in which it has appeared.

I owe my whole life to Burdick Blood Bitters. Scrofulous sores covered my body. I seemed beyond cure. B. B. has made me a perfectly well woman." Mrs. Chas. Hutton, Berwick, Mich.

Live news in the Herald.

A Cause of Headache

One Very Common Cause, Generally Over-Looked.

Headache Is a Common and Distressing Affliction and May Be Due to a Number of Causes.—The Principal Cause of Frontal Headache Is Here Pointed Out.



Headache is a symptom, an indication of derangement or disease in some organ, and the cause of the headache is difficult to locate because so many diseases have headache as a prominent symptom; derangement of the stomach and liver, heart trouble, kidney disease, lung trouble, eye strain or ill fitting glasses, all produce headaches, and if we could always locate the organ which is at fault the cure of obstinate headaches would be much simpler matter.

However, for that form of headache called frontal headache, pain back of the eyes and in the forehead, the cause is now known to be catarrh of the head and throat; when the headache is located in back of head and neck it is often caused from catarrh of the stomach and liver.

"Stuart's Catarrh Tablets were highly recommended to me as a safe and pleasant catarrh cure and after using a few fifty-cent boxes which I procured from my druggists I was surprised and delighted to find that both the catarrh and headaches had gone to good."

Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold at present no treatment for catarrh so convenient and effective as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, a new internal remedy in tablet form composed of antiseptics like eucalyptol, galvado and blood root which act upon the blood and cause the elimination of the catarrhal poison from the system through the natural channels.

Miss Cora Ainsley, a prominent

school teacher in one of our normal schools, speaks of her experience with catarrhal headaches and eulogizes Stuart's Catarrh Tablets as a cure for them. She says: "I suffered from severe frontal headache and pain in and back of the eyes, at times so intensely as to incapacitate me in my daily duties. I suffered from catarrh more or less for years, but never thought it was the cause of my headaches, but finally became convinced that such was the case because the headaches were always worse whenever I had a cold or a fresh attack of catarrh."

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Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold from 1845 to 1855; and probably more ships and more tonnage were launched upon the Piscataqua than during that decade than during any twenty years before or since.

By 1855 the great demand for ships consequent on the discovery of gold in California had been filled, and the port of England to secure the substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding, and the extensive adoption of steam propulsion, caused a rapid decline in the demand for new sailing vessels.

Then came the Civil war, and before its close the American merchant fleet had become a rarity on the ocean; and wooden shipbuilding here and elsewhere was doomed.

Not that the industry was abandoned all at once, but the number of vessels built became fewer and fewer each year until the end came.

The last square-rigged ship on the Piscataqua was the Paul Jones and the Granite State, the former launched in the spring and the latter in the fall of 1877.

The Paul Jones was burned after running seven or eight years with fair success, the night after leaving Melbourne, Australia, for China, in ballast.

The Granite State was sold to Boston purchasers about ten years ago and by them sold to go under foreign flag a few years since.

Of all the scores of noble square-rigged vessels built on the Piscataqua not one is now owned or holds from this port, and but two are now known to be afloat under the American flag, those two being the Germania, built in 1850, and the Dashing Wave, built in 1852, both now owned on the Pacific coast and employed in the lumber trade there.

The last vessel of any kind built here was the schooner Lizzie J. Call, built in 1886, at Freeman's Point, on ground that has this week become the property of the White Mountain Paper company. The schooner herself was sold a month or two ago by her Portsmouth owners to a pur-chaser at Exeter.

Henderson's Point, the southwestern point of Seavey's Island, the removal of which has been talked of for the last twenty years or more, is to be removed at last. At least 350 feet of

INTERESTING

CORRESPONDENCE

Ship Building on the River Ge- nerations Ago.

Prospects of Steel Ships Being Built on the Piscataqua.

To See a Portsmouth Built Ship Once More Would Be a Great Delight.

I. P. Miller in his Sunday correspondence to the Boston Globe has the following interesting article:

That the great mill of the White Mountain paper company is to be built at Freeman's Point, this city, is now a certainty, several lots of land there on which the company had options having been paid for and the deeds recorded and extensive contracts for work and materials awarded.

The assurance of this vast addition to the industrial resources of the city is gratifying, and not less so will be the revival, in a modified form of a branch of industrial enterprise for which the Piscataqua was once famous, but which was abandoned, apparently for all time, years ago—shipbuilding—if it should be revived.

From the early days of the colony until after the middle of last century this river was noted for the construction of wooden vessels of all descriptions and sizes, for the skill of its shipwrights, and for the superiority of the vessels they turned out. The first warship built on the western continent for the British navy, the Falkland, a 54-gun ship, was built here in 1690; and two others were built here later, the last one, the America, of 44 guns, in 1719.

Several ships, some of them famous ones, were built here for the continental navy during the revolutionary war; and many were built for the United States navy at the navy yard, from the time it was established in 1800 up to the abandonment of wooden shipbuilding by the government.

But the building of war vessels was never of great importance on the Piscataqua compared with the building of merchant vessels, and to learn how to build ships, or to go to sea in them and rise to command, achieve wealth, build a three story house to live in, have a few down front in church for the family to occupy, and be called "captain" over after, was the ambition of aspiring youths along the river up to the time that the building of wooden ships commenced to fall off.

The palmy days of shipbuilding were from 1845 to 1855; and probably more ships and more tonnage were launched upon the Piscataqua during that decade than during any twenty years before or since.

By 1855 the great demand for ships consequent on the discovery of gold in California had been filled, and the port of England to secure the substitution of iron for wood in shipbuilding, and the extensive adoption of steam propulsion, caused a rapid decline in the demand for new sailing vessels.

Then came the Civil war, and before its close the American merchant fleet had become a rarity on the ocean; and wooden shipbuilding here and elsewhere was doomed.

The people of Portsmouth, whatever their sentiments in regard to the proposed shipping subsidy may have been hitherto, will now be practically a unit in hoping the bill will pass. Self-interest has influence on the seacoast as well as inland; and to see a Portsmouth built merchant ship once more would be a great delight to hundreds who never expected to see such a thing again.

DOVER.

As yet no trace has been found of Miss Fannie Lucas, the missing daughter of John Lucas of the Littleworth road, although a large searching party was out all day Sunday hunting for clews. It is learned that Mrs. John Grady, who lives a short distance from the Lucas home, saw a woman crossing the field near there last Friday about ten a. m., and it is now thought that this person was Miss Lucas, as she was missed from her home shortly after that hour.

According to the annual report of directors of the New York zoological gardens, the reptiles therein have a varied and extensive menu. These zoo snakes last year consumed 380 mice, 1,410 rats, 1,273 English sparrows, 366 rabbits, 531 pigeons, 232 chickens, 812 rabbits, 408 frogs, 26,000 live fish, 53 pounds of earthworms, not to mention the more ordinary kinds of grub under the head of fruits and vegetables.

A Combination.
She—Let me see, the last time I played bridge with you didn't I win all your money?

He—Why, no. Don't you remember that there were two other women in the party?—Detroit Free Press.

A household necessity—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Heals burns, cuts, wounds of any sort; cures sore throat, croup, catarrh, asthma; never falls

it is to be cut away, down to a depth of thirty-five feet at low water. The job will cost a lot of money, but when finished it will greatly ease the turn vessels now have to make in passing the narrows, and vastly improve the approach to the navy yard. The turn now is at right angle.

During the time the effort was being made in influential quarters to have all the naval work of the Atlantic coast concentrated at New York and Norfolk, to the extinguishment of all the other yards, one of the strongest arguments against Portsmouth yard was the existence of this point.

If was alleged that the sharp turn there constituted a real and serious peril to big ships, which was true enough, and that to remove enough of this point to make the turn appreciably easier would cost millions upon millions, which was an exaggeration. Hence, the folly, they said, of attempting to make this yard of more importance, or of retaining it as a yard at all for that matter.

Now, the same argument turned end for end, works strongly in favor of the removal of the objectionable point. Not only is the yard not to be abandoned, but it is to be brought to such a state of efficiency as will enable any repairing or building work to be done there, and what will be the very best and safest naval dry dock in the country is now well advanced in construction.

For years after the last wooden hull slid down the ways into the Piscataqua a sort of shadowy hope was entertained that at some time the building of ships would again be an important industry here, and the sound of the it-saw, adze and maul again became familiar; but at length even this faint hope was abandoned, the one-time ship yards were sold over with houses, and the people of Portsmouth settled down to the conviction that if any more vessels were ever built here they would be built at Uncle Sam's establishment on the Maine side of the river.

And yet there is a probability that shipbuilding may again be established here—a much stronger probability than apparently existed six months ago that the great mill of the White Mountain Paper company would be located here. Not, however, the building of such ships as once made the Piscataqua-built vessels famous all over the world wherever ships were known, but steamships of large size, each costing as much as a half dozen of the largest of old time ships, and carrying as much cargo as a dozen of them.

A company having immense capital has been quietly looking over the facilities for a great steel ship building yard here, has picked out a favorable location, and will probably put up an extensive plant thereon; will certainly do so should the ship subsidy bill now before congress be passed.

Should this bill become a law, the existing yards, all of which are more or less occupied with government work, would be wholly unable to answer the demand that would ensue for merchant vessels of American construction. New yards for building such vessels would spring up in many places, and one of the places is right here.

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A Careful Study by the French of the German River and Canal Systems.

As the French have been planning improvements in their own waterways to cost an enormous sum, they have looked across the frontier for such ideas as the Germans might give them. The committees they have sent to Germany have made a number of reports on water transportation in that country, all freely admitting that the Germans are far ahead of the French in the management of their waterways. One of these missions was sent to Germany by Loire navigation society, and some of the facts in the report written by Mr. L. Laffite are given here.

He repeats what has been said so many times that the magnificent network of interior waterways in Germany is one of the principal factors in her economic prosperity. He doubts it equally large results will be obtained in France, for the French tendency is more to propagate ideas than to act upon them, while the Germans, after deciding that an idea is valuable, proceed to carry it out.

The creation of commissions in Germany charged with regulating, improving and extending the interior waterways, is of comparatively recent origin. From 1881 to 1897 the Prussians, who possess a little less than three-fourths of the navigable waterways of the empire, have spent an enormous sum for their improvement and extension.

From 1832 to 1898 the works on the Vistula cost \$5,500,000 and those on the Oder, \$5,200,000. The principal expenditure was devoted to the Elbe which is now navigable from the southern frontier to the sea. The amount of money expended on this river between 1864 and 1891 being \$26,400,000. In the past thirty years the sum of \$20,000,000 has been expended on the Havel, Spree and other second class rivers and the great work of regulating the Rhine in Prussian territory has cost \$53,000,000.

Thanks to these expenditures and the large sums also expended upon canals, the network of navigable waterways in Germany has reached a length of 13,925 kilometers more than 8,000 of which are accessible to steamers of 300 to 400 tons. Twenty-five years ago no river of Germany except the Rhine could carry steamers of 350 tons. The government is now contemplating the building of more canals to complete the work already done. This will involve enormous expense, but Mr. Laffite says it will be fully justified for it will give the empire an economic instruction of the very first order.

In 1895 the tonnage carried one mile on all rivers and canals of Germany amounted to 7,500,000,000 tons. The average saving of carrying a ton of freight by water as compared with the cost by rail was .916 of a franc per kilometer; the average expense of maintaining the waterways amounted to .005 of a franc a ton per kilometer, thus the net annual saving to the nation in the cost of transporting its waterborne freight was, according to Mr. Laffite, more than \$14,800,000.

THEATRICAL CHAT.

Valerie Bergere will star next season in The Master Mind.

Archie Boyd has a new play by William Gill, on the Penobscot.

The Sherlock Holmes season in London has been extended to April 12.

Will Cressy is to collaborate with Max Faethenheuer of Cleveland in the writing of a comic opera.

Effie Ellsler is to succeed to another of Julia Marlowe's plays. When Knighthood Was in Flower.

On the New Hampshire circuit this week: William H. Crane in David Harum; May Irwin in Sister Mary; Lovers' Lane; Way Down East; Quincy Adams Sawyer; Brown's in Town; On the Stroke of Twelve; Uncle Tom's Cabin; The Fast Mail; the King dramatic company, Toll Gate Inn.

Boston bills this week: Hollis Street, last week of Irving Terry in repertoire; Museum, San Toy; Colonial, Floradora; Tremont, King Dodo; Park, Morocco Bound; Boston, Kathryn Kidder in Molly Pitcher; Grand Opera house, Human Hearts; Castle Square, Sealed Instructions; Bijou, Mignon; Keith's, Woodward's Seals and other; Keith's; Music hall, Cushman, and Curtis and others in

To feel exertion is one thing; to be fatigued is another. It is laziness—it is that the system is going down, and needs the support of food's salvation. It's a good thing—and sufferers food's at once. Buy a

Dr. Hobbs' Kidney Pills. Small kidney pills. Same as Dr. Hobbs' Kidney Pills. Same as Dr. Hobbs' Kidney Pills.

NEW SHORT STORIES

A Permanent Investment.

Here is a story of the late Eugene Field that has never before been printed, says the New York Tribune:

With Mr. Field on the Chicago Record up to the time of the latter's death was William E. Curtis, known the world over as a wonderfully versatile newspaper correspondent. Being in Chicago on a visit once, he met Mr. Field, who had been "meeting up" with some friends and was consequently financially short. It was but the work of a moment for Mr. Curtis to "stake" his old friend, and the two parted with the understanding that the fifty was to be returned the next day. But Mr. Field did not turn up, and Mr. Curtis was forced to leave Chicago without seeing him.

It chanced that Mr. Curtis did not visit Chicago again for a year or more, and when he called at The Record office he found Field busily engaged, but with the same old cordial welcome. In the course of the conversation it developed that Field had not yet repaid the loan, and he was overwhelmed with shame to think that he had neglected it. "I tell you, Bill," said Field, "I am so ashamed over the affair that I haven't the nerve to look you in the face. To think that I should neglect an old friend in that way! Dear, dear! What must you think of me to behave like that?" "Oh, that's all right, Gene," said Curtis. "You can hand it to me before I go away again. Don't let a little thing like that worry you." And the two parted with the understanding that Curtis should call at The Record office the next day. Mr. Field was at the time running a column of wit and wisdom called "Sharps and Flats." The next morning when Mr. Curtis opened his Record at breakfast he looked over the "Sharps and Flats," and there he read this paragraph: "Mr. William E. Curtis, the talented and versatile correspondent of The Record in Washington, is in Chicago looking after his permanent investments." There was "nothing doing" in collections that day.

Was Carnegie's Size.

Edward Rosewater, founder and editor of the Omaha Bee, is a man of unique personality. He is small in stature and speaks in a low voice, but he is a political force of most pronounced fighting abilities.

At a hotel in Washington not long ago he was speaking of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. "Carnegie and I," said Mr. Rosewater, "were fellow telegraph op-

Red Men Styles.

"Close cropped hair, faces destitute of patina and the abandonment of the blanket" are the twentieth century styles prescribed for the red men by the commissioner of Indian affairs. It is believed that the order against painting the faces is made because the paint melts and runs into the eyes, producing disease. Something, too, may be said for the "boiled shirt." It is hygienic if ugly. But why not leave the way of weaving the hair to individual taste? To be sure, it may be said in defense of the order that the Indians themselves have made several attempts to set the fashion for short hair, only it was designed for other heads than their own and has sometimes been enforced by a process which removed something more than the hair.

Mystery of Balsom Sleep.

A rather startling theory lately put forward by a young physiologist is attracting considerable attention. This student believes that a gland or certain glands in the system secrete a narcotic substance, that this substance is stored in the gland or glands until at definite times—mainly influenced by habit and "tiredness" of the individual—it is thrown into the circulation and thereby causes the phenomena of sleep. Further, he suggests that sleep continues as long as the "natural narcotic" is kept up—until the latter is so far attenuated or wholly abstracted from the blood by the excreting organs.

The New Dead Sea.

The new dead sea discovered by Dr. Seven Henin in Tibet is described as enormous in extent, but so shallow that to navigate it one must wade half a mile to reach the boat and must drag the boat half a mile before it can be floated with a load. But the most remarkable characteristic is the almost incredible amount of salt. Boats and oars quickly become as white as chalk; even the dress of the rowers soon becomes whitened, while drops of water sprinkled upon a dry surface leave globules like candle drippings.

Pound for Pound.

An ingenious English arithmetician, assuming that the Boer army proper contained originally about 22,870 men, averaging in weight 154 pounds, and accepting the estimate of Lloyd George, pro-Boer member of parliament, that the war will eventually cost England some £100,000,000, makes the discovery that the whole of the original Transvaal army might have been weighed out in the scales and barely equaled the weight in gold which will be required before they will be subdued or exterminated.

Mr. Flynn waited until the president had read the letter and then said, "Well?"

"That man is all right," the president replied. "He tells the truth. I won't hold the drinking against him."

Afraid They'd Gild Them.

Charles De Kay while talking with an Irish gentleman who was staying at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, asked the visitor if he put his shoes outside his door at night to be blacked. "No," was the reply. "Begorra, I feared they'd gild 'em."

CHOICE MISCELLANY

Some Americans Abroad.

According to Julian Ralph, Americans are as much disliked as ever the English were and for the same reason. The English were fat headedly satisfied with the superiority of everything English, and it displayed itself in their behavior, but our offenders persist in declaring the fact of America's superexcellence "from the house-top" and no sooner land in Europe than they manifest a desire to reform and revolutionize those backward old lands. Instead of realizing that change and difference were what they came to get and were what made Europe the playground of those of us who can afford to go there, they wanted to heat all the chilly houses of Germany, Austria and Italy, to "get a move on" the omnibuses and underground trains of London, to have French railways run on time, to order Pullman dinners on the Belgian way trains, to introduce the baggage checking system in one day over the whole face of Europe and to perform other such miracles as not even J. Pierpont Morgan would either undertake or in every case recommend. Our irritating many among the annual tourist crowds are also given to declaring fifty times a day, "Bring us the best; the best is not too good for us," to asserting that the great cathedrals are not as good as our churches at home or, if anything (like the Grand Opera or the palace of Versailles) pleases them, to saying, "We'll send somebody over to buy that thing and have it carried over to Cincinnati."

Brilliant and Rose Cut Diamonds.

"I see in some papers that a new way of cutting diamonds has been discovered," said a jeweler. "This will be welcome news to collectors of freak stones. There are almost as many new ways of cutting diamonds discovered as systems to beat the bank at Monte Carlo, and they are about as successful. As a matter of fact, diamond cutting has been reduced to an exact science. The two best known systems are the brilliant and rose cuts. To obtain the greatest possible brilliance with the least waste stones are brilliant cut—that is, cut with a flat top, or 'table' as it is called. Rose cut stones are cut without the top table and are flat at the back. A bigger diamond can be produced by rose cutting than by brilliant cutting, but it will not possess half the brilliance of the latter. Rose diamonds are used largely in incrusted jewelry. There have been lots of methods of diamond cutting invented, but none will produce as fiery a stone with as little waste in cutting as the brilliant method. Stones cut by other methods are valuable to collectors as freaks, but usually they would be far more valuable if they had been brilliant cut."—Philadelphia Record.

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

Remember the name Doan's—and take no substitute.

How to Relieve Pain.

If women would learn a few common sense rules for relieving suffering, there would be fewer mental and physical wrecks in the world, fewer men and women in thrall to drugs which, while bringing relief, fasten upon the victim with a tenacity all cannot shake off. In throat trouble cloths wrung from hot water can be used with profit provided the patient is not confined to the bed. Under no consideration is it safe to use water about a patient in bed except in water bags and bottles. It is heat, not moisture, that quiets pain, and wet cloths retain heat only a brief time, while making the bed damp and dangerous to health. Hot sandbags are good to place beside the body and limbs, as they fit into the curves and are really restful. A relay of hot plates, wrapped in woolen cloth, will do wonders in giving relief to a patient. Painful rheumatism of the hip, knee or ankle has been relieved often by these simple means. The hot plates are placed over the point of suffering while the patient is snugly tucked in bed, and relief is sure to follow.

How to Make Burned Almonds.

These are always favorites. Take a pound of sweet almonds and wipe clean; put a pound of granulated sugar in a saucepan with one cup of water and stir until it comes to boiling; wipe down the crystals from the side and let the syrup boil until clear and thick; then throw in the almonds and stir with a wooden paddle until you hear them crack. Take from the fire, still stirring, and when they dry put them on an oiled wire sieve. Take the sugar that sifts from them, put back over the fire, add a very little water and fruit coloring (raspberry is nice), and when it boils throw in the almonds again and stir until quite dry; then take from the fire and pack in jars or boxes.

How to Make Waldorf Salad.

The real Waldorf salad is made as follows: Pare and core two large, tart apples and cut into dice half an inch square; cut up an equal quantity of blanched, crisp celery and mix with the apples; add a little salt, sprinkle lightly with French dressing and then mix with mayonnaise. Do not let stand, but serve at once in cups formed of crisp lettuce leaves. Chopped English walnuts may be added to this salad, or make a salad of equal quantities of orange dice, nuts and celery and serve with a wooden paddle until you hear them crack. Take from the fire, still stirring, and when they dry put them on an oiled wire sieve. Take the sugar that sifts from them, put back over the fire, add a very little water and fruit coloring (raspberry is nice), and when it boils throw in the almonds again and stir until quite dry; then take from the fire and pack in jars or boxes.

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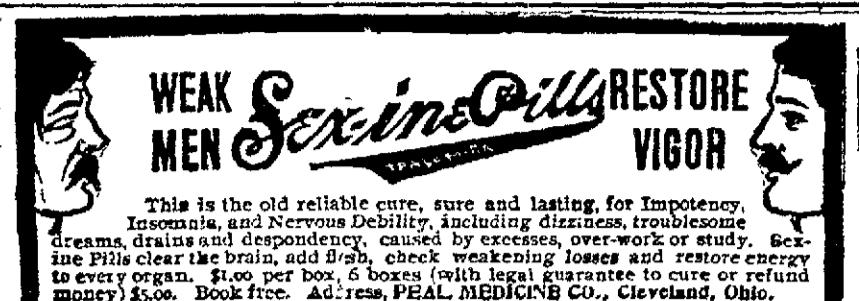


EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills.

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sold for \$1.00 per box.

For Sale by F. B. Coleman.



WEAK MEN Sexine Pills RESTORE VIGOR

This is the old reliable cure, sure and lasting, for Impotency, Insomnia, and Nervous debility, including dizziness, troublesome dreams, drains and despondency, caused by excesses, over-work or study. Sexine Pills clear the mind, and give a strong, healthy, and robust energy to every man. \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes (with legs) guaranteed to cure the most impotent. Book free. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sale by F. B. Coleman.

SPINNEY & COX,
SUCCESSORS TO WILLIAM J. FRASER,
Brick and Stone Masons, Plasterers and Stucco
Workers.

Large assortment of Centerpieces,
Patchings and Whitewash neatly done.
Nos. 21 and 22 Peggotty St.

FRANK SPINNEY. GEORGE COX.

H. W. Nickerson
UNDERTAKER,
5 Daniel St., - Portsmouth

Night calls at office, 5 Daniel street, 9 Miles
avenue or 11 Gates street, promptly answered.

Lady assistant when desired.

Telephone at Office and
Residence.

Licensed by New Hampshire State Board
of Health.

If You Want

SCHLITZ

The Beer That Made Mil-

Milwaukee Famous.

\$2.85

PER CASE.

\$1.50 Refunded on Return of

Bottles and Case.

Send to—

JOS. GAHM & SON,
125 Purchase St., Boston, Mass.

PURE LIQUORS.

All whiskies warranted seven years old. "O. C. G." Rye Whiskey, \$2 Fairfax Bourbon Whiskey, \$2; Peerless Bourbon, \$2.50; Old Rye, \$2.50; Bodega XXXX House Wine, \$1; Bradock Rye Whiskey, \$1 per pt.; Fine old Scotch and Irish Whiskies \$2.50; Holland Gin, \$2; Rye Malt Gin, \$2; Old Medford Rum, \$3; New England Rum, \$2; Cherry Rum, \$2; Cal Port and Sherry Wine, \$1; Imported Port and Sherry \$2; Rock and Rye, \$2; Cal Brandy, \$1 per gal. Quarts at gallon prices. All standard brands of bottled beer at very lowest market price. All goods shipped without marks. No charge for jugs, packing or assorting. Our motto, Satisfaction or money back. J. W. CALNAN & CO., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, 327 Tremont St., Boston, Mass., Oldest Liquor House in New England.

DR. G. S. LOCKE, Jr.,

Physician and Surgeon.

Mechanics' Block.
Office hours: Till 10 a.m., 2 to 4 p.m.
After 8 p.m. Telephone 1744

W. Gay Smart,
Bricklay r, Stone Mason and Plasterer
Sewer and Drain Builder.
All Orders left at
No. 29 1-2 Vaughan Street.



PUTTING ON THE
WEDDING RING
is a serious step.
It is more so to those whose nerves
are weak from any cause.
Good health is a guarantee of
married bliss.
Don't marry until your nerves are
charged with the proper magnetism
and vigor.

Take

PALMO TABLETS

They will do more for debilitated
people, old and young, than anything
else.

They feed the hungry nerves, and
assist nature's vital forces for a life-
time of health and happiness.

Price, 25 cents, 12 for \$1.00. Book free.
Address, The W. H. Fell Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Fred B. Coleman.

PRINCE'S CHICAGO VISIT

Brings Forth Grand Demon-
strations of Welcome

STREETS DENSELY PACKED

With People Who Kept Royalty Bow-
ing in Response to Greetings—Ban-
quet and Musical Festival Followed
by a Grand Ball in His Honor

Chicago, March 4.—A glare of red
fire which could be seen for miles, the
blaze of hundreds of torches, the
sparkle of myriads of electric lights,
and the cheers of thousands of people
made up the first taste of Chicago's
hospitality towards Prince Henry upon
his arrival in this city last evening.

His train arrived here at 6:30 o'clock,
and after he had been formally wel-
comed by Mayor Harrison and the
members of the reception committee,
he was driven through streets packed
with a dense multitude, whose cheers
compelled him to bow continually.
Every building along the line of his
route from the depot to the Auditorium
hotel was gayly decorated. Many of
the buildings had upon their fronts
elaborate devices made up of hundreds
of electric lights.

A feature of the procession from the
depot to the Auditorium hotel was the
great number of German veterans who
lined the streets provided with torches
and who went fairly wild in their ef-
forts to show their devotion to the
prince.

The first banquet to the prince was
set for 7 o'clock and shortly after that
it was begun in the main hall of the
Auditorium. The prince seemed
greatly pleased with the warmth of
his welcome.

The prince lingered for a short time
after the banquet in informal conversation
with the members of the entertainment
committee and then retired to his room to prepare for the next feature
of the program, which was a visit to
the armory of the First Infantry,
where the German citizens of Chicago
had arranged a choral festival in his
honor.

For the entire distance the sidewalks
were lined as closely as the people could
be packed and from the time he left the
hotel until he passed within the doors
of the armory, there was one continuous
shout. In the armory were 6000 people,
most of them born in the fatherland
or descendants of such persons.

As the prince entered the hall the
great orchestra of more than 100 pieces
brought forth in the national anthem of
Germany. Under the band the prince
was a platform upon which were seated the members of the great
chorus and directly in front of the
chorus was the orchestra. The women
members of the chorus were in the
gallery above the male singers. Surrounding
the women were 900 ex-members
of the German army, all of whom
are now American citizens.

The chorus first sang "The True
German Heart." At the conclusion of
this Chairman Letens read an address
of welcome to Prince Henry. At
the conclusion of the address there was
a renewal of cheers and then a pause to
await the reply of Prince Henry.

The chorus then rendered "The
Prayer Before the Battle" and an
original poem was then read by E. F.
L. Gauss. The orchestra then struck up
the "Battle Hymn of the Republic,"
which was sung by the members of the
Ladies' Choral Society. The music
then swayed into "The Star Spangled
Banner," which was greeted with
tremendous enthusiasm.

It was shortly after 10 o'clock when
the prince and the members of his
suite rose from their seats and left the
ballroom for their carriages. A crowd
numbering at least 50,000 persons
cheered the prince upon his exit from the
armory. He was driven to the
Auditorium hotel to take part in the
ball arranged in his honor.

The chief event of the stay of the
prince in Chicago was the grand ball
held in the auditorium. It was perhaps
the most magnificent social event ever
witnessed in this city. The decorations
went beyond anything ever before at-
tempted in the Auditorium. In the
general scheme the German and American
colors were freely mingled and formed the basis of the principal designs.

For nearly an hour 2000 men and
women had been waiting for the enty
of Prince Henry. At the head of the
ball committee was the wife of Mayor
Harrison, and assisting her were the
wife of Governor Yates and many other
ladies prominent in the state and city.

The members of this committee had
met in their places about 15 minutes
when, with a glimmer of gold lace and
the flash of decorations, the prince and
the members of his suite with their
escort came forward.

The prince entered his box, escorting
Mrs. Harrison to the seat of honor
beside him, and watched the dancing
with interest. He remained in his box

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these figures, drink is responsible for 600,000 crimes every twelve months, causes the death of half a million children and does more general harm than 4,500 churches can offset. I gave them the whole thing right down to the last gill of whisky and the last red cent and then wound up with a peroration that started cascades of ice cold water leaping down every hill in America. The lecture was a success. A dozen chairs were upset and three or four windows broken as the audience surged forward to hug me, and the president crowded \$10 into my hand and whispered into my ear:

"Say, now, old tramp, I couldn't have done much better than that myself! You just keep that suit of clothes and say nothing to nobody."

"Yes, it was a success," sighed the dilapidated gentleman, "but the rose had its thorn. A widow with \$30,000 behind her, whose lamented husband had broken his neck while drunk and trying to break hers, was so carried away by my remarks that she fell in love with me and offered me her hand, heart and cash. I went so far as to press her hand and promise to give the matter my earliest and most earnest attention, but it had to end there. I didn't even dare to accept an invitation to dinner, and while she was driving around next day to unearth 'Professor Tosh' I was hoofing the highways at the rate of six miles an hour. Splendid opportunity for a man who wanted to settle down and become mayor of the town, but I had to throw it over. As a dilapidated gentleman I couldn't give up the road and that feeling of unrestrained liberty that comes to a man who has a straw stack all to himself as night settles down over the United States and Canada."

M. QUAD.

A Perilous Profession.

There are some astrologers in China, but not many, as astrology is a very perilous profession. When one of these so-called prophets predicts an event which does not occur, he loses his head,

The Flute Is Very Old.

The flute is very old in its origin, but the flute of today is different from that of the ancients. It has been improved upon from time to time, and the old people would probably fail to recognize it now. The flageolet, which is somewhat similar, is credited to Juvigny.

A Dose of Arsenic.

The usually fatal dose of arsenic is two grains.

Queer Beauty.

In New Holland the women cut themselves with shells and, keeping the wounds open a long time, form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. Another singular mutilation is made among them, when in infancy they take off the little finger of the left hand at the second joint.

Peek.

Peek at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to size.

Greasy Collars.

A cloth dipped in ammonia and rubbed thoroughly on a coat collar will remove the greasy look. Velvet collars may be treated in the same way, but must be held in front of a hot iron directly after to raise the pile.

Potted Plants.

It is necessary to supply food to any large plant growing in a small pot. The soil gets so full of feeding roots that nourishment must be supplied extraneously. A good fertilizer supplies the plant with food quite as sufficiently as would repotting.

An Ant Mash.

A favorite dish of the East Indians is ant mash. The insects are caught in pits and mashed by handfuls like raisins.

To Freshen Raisins.

If figs or raisins have dried up so they seem chippy, put them on a plate in a steamer and set over boiling water. In half an hour they will be plump as when just bought. Allow the moisture to dry off and roll them in confectioners' sugar before putting them away.

Insects in Greece.

Greece uses more than 5,000 tons of upper sulphate per annum for killing insects, especially those that destroy the currant bush.

Fertile Egypt.

The fertility of Egyptian soil is illustrated by the fact that every one of 5,000 square miles can support 925,000 persons, whereas even in densely populated Belgium there are only 580 to the square mile.

Matchmakers.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

London Likes Fireworks.

It is the opinion of leading salesmen that London consumes no fewer than 5,000,000 fireworks a year, while it is divided among the population would low about three per head per annum.

Morocco Mail Carriers.

Mail carriers in Morocco are said to hold the risk of losing their places by oversleeping by tying a string to one of and setting the end on fire before going to sleep. The string, they know, will burn so long, and when the fire reaches their foot it is for them to get up.

The Toll.

"I like to ask you, Mr. Reiter, a useful literary man, what is the greatest struggle?" "The successful, young man,"—News.

THE C. O. D. MAN.

HOW HE WORKED HIS QUEER SYSTEM IN A SMALL TOWN IN IOWA.

Takes the Place of a Belated Temperance Lecturer, and His Stirring Address Set His Listeners Into a Wild Pitch of Enthusiasm.

Copyright, 1902, by C. B. Lewis.

As a dilapidated gentleman, said the "tourist" as he leaned back in his chair in the office of a ten cent lodging house—"as a dilapidated gentleman I reached a small town in Iowa one evening to find things very much upset. A temperance lecturer who had been billed to deliver an address before a society had missed the train and telegraphed that he could not get there. This news was told me by a hostler at the hotel barns, who had kindly given me a bite to eat and was going to furnish me a bed on the hay, and I went around to see the president of the society. When I told him I might take



PROFESSOR ROSIN.

the lecturer's place and entertain an audience for a couple of hours, he growled at what he called my cheek and drove me off his doorstep, but before I had reached the gate he called me back and asked:

"How long have you been on the tramp?"

"I have never tramped at all," I replied. "As a dilapidated gentleman, studying human nature, however, I have covered about 20,000 miles of railroad track and country highways."

"And you can get up and talk to an audience on the subject of temperance?"

"If I had a decent suit of clothes to replace these?"

"It might do," he mused. "There'd be a novelty about it anyhow, and the society wouldn't be entirely disappointed. Did you ever deliver a temperance lecture before?"

"Not strictly a temperance lecture, but I've delivered addresses on several subjects and got through very safely."

"You don't look like a joker," he said as he gave me a looking over.

"I haven't smiled for five years," I answered him.

"He studied the case for awhile and then made up his mind and said:

"I'll give you a show. Take this money and go and get a shave, and when you come back I'll lend you a suit of clothes. If you make a fool of the men, we'll run you into jail, but if you make a fairly decent address I'll put a five dollar bill in your hand."

"In three-quarters of an hour I was ready to go with him to the hall. He turned out to be something of a joker himself. I was introduced to an audience of 400 people as Professor Tosh, who was going to take the place of Professor Guild, and I could find no fault with my reception. I suppose I have listened to a score of temperance lectures in my life and have read more or less of the evils of drink—as who has not?—and I didn't have to work my head very much. The people had come there to hear of the debasing influence of liquor and the virtues of cold water, and all I had to do was to fill the order and make a change. I had had half an hour to arrange things in alphabetical order, and I started off with a little story of a wounded soldier listening to thelapping and gurgling of a brook he could not reach as he suffered the tortures of thirst. I had most of the women crying before that soldier yielded up his life for the want of a little bit of the barrels of water going to waste a few yards away, and the rest was dead easy. If you can once get an audience to weeping or laughing, you are on the road to success. When I had killed my soldier off in good shape, I presented the picture of a sweet-faced little girl tripping into a saloon with a growler to get beer for her father, who sat in his garret home yelling at the hungry baby and blasting the eyes of his weeping wife. There was more weeping among the women, and one young man got so excited that he rose up and went out to punch a roseon keeper's head. Of course I had the little girl sit in the bear in returning home, and of course her besotted and indignant father threw her down stairs and broke her neck. It was a climax that brought every one to his feet with a demand that even ginger beer should no longer rear its hydra head in America."

"Temperance statistics are easy," continued the C. O. D. man as he fixed his eyes on a tramp who sat at a table in the corner and had just ordered a glass of beer. "The amount of cold water at our disposal in this country is 1,000 gallons a day for every man, woman and child in it, with barrels and barrels left over for domestic animals and to run Niagara falls in proper shape. We all know that and nobody cares to dispute it. The amount of intoxicating drink passed over the bar is about a pint apiece daily, which gives every old soaker ten or twelve pints, and the money expended amounts to \$100 a year. Aside from

BEAUTY OUT-OF-DOORS.

Good Work That Is Being Done by Town and Village Improvement Associations.

A recent report to the American Park and Outdoor Art association presents a mass of interesting information regarding the good work which town and village improvement societies are doing. The 150 societies on whose work the report is based represent 22 states and several foreign countries. The whole number of such organizations is much greater, says Youth's Companion.

By tree planting and in many other ways streets have been beautified. Public bath houses, drinking fountains and canteen schoolhouses have come into being. In one Massachusetts town, for example, a picturesque stone railway station has taken the place of an old wooden structure, and an Indian monument and a memorial walk have been added to the local "sights." In other towns parks, sanitary reforms, the marking of historic spots, and a score of other benefits have sprung directly from the efforts of improvement societies.

Similar work is done on an extensive scale in many foreign countries. It is reported that "investigators in Germany find the country is practically one vast improvement association." A London society has turned to public uses of rest and refreshment dismal old burial places and schoolhouse grounds hitherto closed on Saturdays and it has spent great sums of money in "improving" Epping Forest.

It is an interesting fact that the people of the Swedish town of Orsa have employed scientific forestry so wisely that the sale of trees provides for all the public expenses usually met by taxes. The business advantage of improvement work is well worth considering, but that is not the best reason for urging it. Like personal neatness and cleanliness, it is good for its own sake, for the promotion of self-respect, for the cultivation of a proper personal and civic pride, and for the advancement of good citizenship.

The women's clubs of America have done more than any other agency for the spread of this influence. It is a public work which women can probably do best, and they may be trusted to carry it into every corner of the land.

THE MOTIVES OF MISERS.

Fear of Possible Poverty the One That More Often Makes Itself Manifest.

The case of a man who died from personal privations with 2,000 hoarded pounds within reach of his skeletal fingers inspires a moralizing mood concerning the motives of misers, says the London Globe.

As to stocks, they are legion, varied in every possible combination of velvet, silk and lace. A simple stock to wear with a lace scarf or one of crepe de chine is made of dotted crepe de chine in pale blue or pinkish in narrow folds turning upward. This covers the entire band to within a half an inch of the top, which is very white.

A pretty stock is of pink silk, with two rows of narrow black velvet at the top and French knots in black between. White silk, with black taffeta bands dotted with white silk knots, forms other designs, which may be varied as to colors, of course.

Applique designs in lace are very prettily added in the center of one kind of stock embellished with French knots, while another shows the lattice lace of black velvet ribbon which is so popular now. It is variously applied to bodices and decorates the belts and collar bands.

Applique designs in lace are very prettily added in the center of one kind of stock embellished with French knots, while another shows the lattice lace of black velvet ribbon which is so popular now. It is variously applied to bodices and decorates the belts and collar bands.

In neck scarfs there is a great variety, especially in lace worn around the lower part of a simple stock like a necklace with bow and ends in front. Soft ties of crepe de chine variously finished on the ends are among the prettiest.

Some are hemstitched, others have applique lace ends, while others have a transparent lace net band covered with three tiny bands of the blue, dotted with French knots or tiny beads. These are especially attractive.

Very pretty scroll designs are used on the lace stocks, wrought out with the little silk bands joined with the open stitch. All sorts of changes are rung on this idea.

Then there are the plainer, strictly shirtwaist stocks made of two colors in the Barathea silks, the narrow tie fastened in front with two fancy buttons, with a plain buckle or with snap buttons.

Appetizing Display of Good Things to Eat in the Window of a Restaurant.

CHILD WORTH MILLIONS.

"My child is worth millions to me," says Mrs. Mary Bird of Harrisburg, Pa., "yet I would have lost her if I had not purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure." One Minute Cough Cure is sure cure for coughs, croup, throat and lung troubles. An absolutely safe cough cure which acts immediately. The youngest child can take it with entire safety. The little ones like the taste and remember how often it helped them. Every family should have a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure handy. At this season especially it may be needed suddenly. Philbrick's Pharmacy.

The C. O. D. man, as he fixed his eyes on a tramp who sat at a table in the corner and had just ordered a glass of beer. "The amount of cold water at our disposal in this country is 1,000 gallons a day for every man, woman and child in it, with barrels and barrels left over for domestic animals and to run Niagara falls in proper shape. We all know that and nobody cares to dispute it. The amount of intoxicating drink passed over the bar is about a pint apiece daily, which gives every old soaker ten or twelve pints, and the money expended amounts to \$100 a year. Aside from

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION.

Some Small Items of Domestic Lore for the Young Housewife's Scrapbook.

Never allow fresh meat to remain in paper; it absorbs the juices. Mortar and pestle may be removed from window glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

You may avoid the unpleasantness to the eyes when peeling onions by sitting in a draught of air or by an open window or door while doing it. Holding the onions in cold water while peeling them will accomplish the same result.

To make paper stick to a wall that has been whitewashed, wash the wall in vinegar or saturetus water.

When an egg is partially frozen, beat the yolk separately before adding the white.

To make a husky voice strong and clear, bathe the throat, chest and back morning and evening to the waistline with cold water; follow with a brisk rubbing with a rough towel. Use the voice properly. Sound should be expelled by the abdominal muscles, says Boston Budget.

To make buckwheat griddle cakes, mix together four cups of buckwheat flour with one scant cupful of cornmeal and an even tablespoonful of salt. Sift these ingredients together. To moisten them use five cupfuls of lukewarm water or three cupfuls of lukewarm water and two cupfuls of milk. The milk is used to give the rich brown color preferred by most people. To accomplish this many housewives use all water and add two tablespoonfuls of molasses. The milk, however, makes the cakes more delicate. Dissolve a compressed yeast cake in a half cupful of lukewarm water; add it to the other liquid. Then add the liquid gradually to the dry ingredients, beating hard meanwhile. Pour the batter into a pail that comes for the purpose, and let it rise over night. In the morning, just before baking the cakes, stir a level teaspoonful of soda into a quarter of a cupful of lukewarm water and beat it into the batter until it foams. Then fry a test cake on a hot griddle, and if it is too thick, add more water or milk to the batter. At least a pint of the batter should be left for the next baking. To use in place of the yeast. To renew the batter, add the ingredients in the same proportion as the first time.

VARIETY IN NECKWEAR.

Dainty Combinations of Velvet, Lace and Silk Are Now Much in Favor.

It is the little accessories and details of dress which furnish the greatest variety, and this is seen nowhere more in evidence than in the neckwear department, says the New York Sun.

As to stocks, they are legion, varied in every possible combination of velvet, silk and lace. A simple stock to wear with a lace scarf or one of crepe de chine is made of dotted crepe de chine in pale blue or pinkish in narrow folds turning upward. This covers the entire band to within a half an inch of the top, which is very white.

As this solid sells for \$250 an ounce, it is easy to understand why the ether process, though far and away the best, is not commonly used. But the scented grease and the essences made by steeping it in pure spirit are never cheap. After all the scent possible has been extracted from the grease it is still fragrant enough to make the very finest perfumed soap.

All the citron scents, bergamot, neroli, orange-flower water—are refreshing, and in a degree stimulating, if properly prepared. To make a lasting perfume some animal base is essential—musk, civet or ambergris.

If the base is too strong, it makes the flower-scent curiously irritant. People who feel themselves faint in a crowded room, are often the victims of several scents simultaneously attacking their nerves. A single odor, no matter how strong, after a while deadens the olfactory nerves, whereas a combination keeps them active.

Flay fever, which it is believed by some, arises from the irritant properties of fine odorous pollen yielded by grass and wheat fields, is in a way a type of perfume action. Scant particles in general are not strong enough or acrid enough to set up violent ill. None the less, they have their effect. Witness the refreshment of lavender water when one is faint from heat or crowding. Lavender is peculiarly suited to high-string temperaments. It is soothng as well as refreshing, without being unduly stimulating.

Jasmine should always be used pure. Alone it tones and braces the whole system, but in almost all its compounds is singularly depressing. Neroli is the exception. Jasmine and neroli together in faint essence make the scent of scents for all who have hysterical tendencies.

JAPANESE PAINTERS AT WORK.

Something About the Brushes They Use and the Skill of the Trained Artists.

The Japanese artist has made a most careful study of how to convey in the most pleasurable way, how to make his lines most beautiful, as though a speaker would use but words of most exquisite sound. To do this he has cultivated his "touch," until it is but mockery to compare it with that of his European brother. He has learned to handle his brush with a directness and precision which is a thing of wonder, and he has studied with a patience beyond compare the possibilities of each particular kind of brush. He knows, for instance, that one kind of brush may be used to express a bamboo stem and that another brush will be less efficient. He knows how to fill each particular part of that brush with a certain amount of color or of water, so that a single movement of the hand over the paper will paint the stem, its light and shade, its peculiar characteristics, complete. And to the perfecting of that single movement of his hand over the paper he and his ancestors have given years of study, says the New York Sun.

<p

THE HERALD.

A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.

MINIATURE ALMANAC, MARCH 4.

SUNRISE..... 6:16 MOON RISES..... 02:28 A. M.
SUNSETS..... 5:37 FULL MOON..... 06:30 P. M.
LENGTH OF DAY..... 11:24

New Moon, March 9th, 9h. 50m. evening. W.
First Quarter, March 16th, 5h. 18m. evening, E.
Full Moon, March 23d, 10h. 21m. evening, E.
Last Quarter, April 1st, 1h. 24m. morning, E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, March 3.—Forecast for
New England: Fair and colder Tues-
day; Wednesday fair with fresh west-
erly winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a. m., 12:30 to 2,
3 to 6, and 7 to 8 p. m., three days in
advance of each attraction. Tickets
may be ordered by calling Telephone
No. 372.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

It will be Mayor Pender
Do not miss 3 a. m. to Philbrick hall,
11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

Take your shoes repaired by John
Mohr, 31 Congress street.

The country people were well repre-
sented in the streets this morning.

The board of registrars are holding
a final session at the city building
today.

The sale of the Ladies' Aid society
will open in Philbrick's hall Wednes-
day afternoon at five o'clock.

"A doctor in time saves lives." Dr
W. C. Norway Pine Supply, nature's
cure for coughs, colds, pulmonary
diseases of every sort.

George W. Watkins, who has been
visiting relatives in this city for two
days, returns to his duties on the
New York Times today.

The meeting of the Branch Alli-
ance of the Unitarian parish will be
held at the chapel on Court street
on Tuesday, March 10th, at 3:30 p. m.

Schooner Savannah which saved
the crew of the five-masted schooner
John B. Prescott on Feb. 23, was
run into port last evening for her
first.

Arrived 15th 4—Barge Cathin, 1498
ton, coal schooner G. A. McFadden
and iron coal steamer C. F. Mayer
on iron coal. All for J. A. & A. W.
O'neill.

There are a terrible torment to the
old folks and to some older ones
that Dr. C. D. Dowan's Ointment never
fails to give instant relief permanent cure
Matters going strong 50 cents.

POLICE NEWS.

George Pauls and Joseph Marston
were arrested for stealing old
iron and junk from Silas Jewett, cap-
tainer of a schooner at the north end.

On the evening of the 10th, the two
were allowed to go this morning
after paying Captain Jewett
for the iron and buying a new top.

On the 10th, police court today,
they were charged at the sta-
tion last night. This is the largest
number who have applied for shelter
at the station. This morning they
were allowed to go and went at once
to work securing the city for break-
fast. They were in all parts of the
city and some of them when refused
lodging were very violent.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary J. Brooks
was held at the home in Elliot this
afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. Mr.
M. of the Methodist church offici-
ated. Interment took place in the tan-
ner lot. Undertaker O. W. Ham of
the city had charge of the funeral
arrangements.

The funeral of Katherine L. Shan-
non was held this afternoon at 2:30
p. m. from the home of her parents
on Jones' avenue. Interment took
place at Calvary cemetery. Undertaker
Mastell had charge of the funeral
arrangements.

Mr. Tooley's solo number was "My
Lady Hottoot," and he made one of
the biggest hits of the show with it.

Charles W. Gray contributed a fine
solo, "Swords Out for Charlie," and
Harold Noyes, the well-known New-
buryport tenor, was at his best in "The
Song I Heard One Sunday Morn." The
final of the first part was a selection
by the double sextette, "The Notting-
ham Hunt."

The work of this sextette was
superb, whenever it was called in. Its
members were Messrs. Parker, Noyes,
Philbrick, Molloy, Kane, Mitchell, Cas-
well, Rowe, Sweetser, Gray, Merrow
and Wheeler.

The tambo and bone contingent
comprised Billy Robinson, Fred
Hayes, Fred Turner, Petty Conner,
Gus Dondero, Austin Tretchen, Al
Frost and Fred Jones.

The solo following the first part was
of a protean nature, introducing the
following: Wilson, neoclassic, Cooper
and Juniper, Afro-American
comedians; the Hughes family, sing-
ing and dancing comedians; and Ro-
ayne and Tate, comedy aerobats.

An independent republican ticket
will be placed in the field in ward one
in the coming city election, and the
nomination papers have been filed
with the city clerk. The ticket has
on Aldermen, Ashbell Brown, Willi-
am Mathes and Harry B. Pultney. All
of the men are said to be anti-Holt
men.

GEORGE A. TRAFTON,
BLACKSMITH

Does every in all its branches
the best work in iron, or inferior
parts of iron, in making homes,
shops, Work, Garage and Tool Work
and probably attended to
Tools, Tools, Garage a Specialty.

NO. 113 MARKET ST.

The P. A. C. Entertainment En- thusiastically Received.

The Best Amateur Performance Of Its Kind Ever Given In This City.

A Large Crowd At Music Hall To Witness The Performance.

Johnny Tobey, his pants and his
funny little laugh made as much
amusement, perhaps, as anything, in the
minstrel show of the Portsmouth
Athletic club at Music hall on Monday
evening. The frequent and frantic
hitches which he had to give those
parts, to keep them where he wanted
them, were vivid reminders of the
only Lew Dockstader. And as for his
laugh, it found echo all through the
audience.

But there were a lot of other inter-
esting features on the program, which
combined to make the affair the best
in the line of amateur minstrelsy ever
seen in this city.

In some respects the performance
has never been excelled here by any
professional companies. No visiting
troupe has ever invested the stage of
Music hall with a more attractive
attract setting. Others have been
more elaborate, with richer wealth of
cost, but no nearer or in better taste.
The evening too, was first-class,
the entire circle displaying a very
fine combination of striking end-
ing suits and page's dress.

There were twenty-two in the senti-
ticle. Interlocutor Joseph P. Conner,
very natty in powdered wig, lace-
collared coat, and knee breeches of red
and stockings of snowy white, was
banked on either side by half of the
double sextette. Then there were the
inner ends and the corner men.

On the higher tiers were grouped
the chorus, numbering thirty, and
carbed in glossy black, and the twelve
members of the orchestra dressed in
bright red. Kneuffer was leader.

For a certain song "Chloe" was
used, by permission of F. Liegfeld
of iron coal steamer C. F. Mayer
on iron coal. All for J. A. & A. W.
O'neill.

There are a terrible torment to the
old folks and to some older ones
that Dr. C. D. Dowan's Ointment never
fails to give instant relief permanent cure
Matters going strong 50 cents.

POLICE NEWS.

George Pauls and Joseph Marston
were arrested for stealing old
iron and junk from Silas Jewett, cap-
tainer of a schooner at the north end.

On the evening of the 10th, the two
were allowed to go this morning
after paying Captain Jewett
for the iron and buying a new top.

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they were charged at the sta-
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NO. 113 MARKET ST.

HARBOR FRONT NEWS.

Arrived 1—March 4—Schooner
Amelia C. Collier, Boston, Mt. Desert,
Capt. Alexander Charles E. May, Port-
land coal, coal, Valley Forge, Philadel-
phia, Boston, with large cargo, Phil-
adelphi, coal, schooner George A. Mc-
Norton, Baltimore, coal

Sailed, March 1—Schooner Kenne-
bec.

AN INDEPENDENT TICKET.

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will be placed in the field in ward one
in the coming city election, and the
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with the city clerk. The ticket has
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NO. 113 MARKET ST.

The Cottage by the Sea

—covered with MF Roofing Tin 50 years ago, and
good to-day as ever, is a familiar sight on the Atlantic
seaboard. The careful selection of perfect black plates,
repeated hand dipping, tinning by means of clarified
Lagos palm oil, and the rejection of every imperfect
sheet, gives

MF Roofing Tin

its superior wearing quality. MF plates have the
richest and heaviest coating of pure tin and new
lead (the genuine old-style tenn process) and are
impervious to the rust-producing atmosphere of the
seaboard—the severest test that can be applied.
This (W) trademark is on every sheet of the genuine
MF Roofing Tin. Ask your roofer, or
write to W. C. CRONEMEYER, Agent, Carnegie Building, Pittsburgh,
for illustrated book on roofing.
AMERICAN TIN PLATE COMPANY, NEW YORK.



THE COAL FIELDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The third part of the twenty-second
annual report, 1900-1901, of the United
States geological survey dealing with
coal, oil and cement, is now passing
through the press. The volume is

Ralph S. Parker, the musical director,
deserves large heed of praise for
the results which he has evolved from
the vocal talent at his disposal. A
zooly share of credit also belongs to
the general manager, F. E. Hasty,
who has had a supervision of all the
many details.

The rest of the executive roster
that has worked so hard and well for
success is as follows:

J. P. Conner, assistant manager; F.
W. Hartford, treasurer; J. W. Newell,
stage manager; R. S. Parker, musical
director; F. A. Hills, stage architect;
L. N. Parker, stage carpenter; R. D.
McDonough, property master; G. R.
Newick, master of transportation; E.
W. Gray, stage machinist; J. Lyons,
chief electrician; C. W. Ware, cos-
tumer.

An amusing incident of Monday
evening was the hoisting by Endman
Harris of the sign, "Prince Henry and
His Suite," over the box occupied by
a half-dozen prominent P. A. C. men.

The audience was a large one, espe-
cially downstairs, and it was highly
appreciative.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The democrats of Wards Two and
Four held their caucuses on Monday
evening and made the following nom-
inations:

Ward Two.

Aldermen, John G. Parsons, Herbert
A. Marlow, John J. Molloy;
Councilmen, Charles D. Varrell,
Fred L. Hartford, Karl Frink, Neil J.
Smith, Allison L. Thinney, Silas J.
Wentworth;

Assessor of Taxes, True W. Priest,
William M. Marshall, Horace A.
Mugge;

Overseer of the Poor, Frank S.
Seymour.

Ward Four.

Aldermen, William S. Hazel, Benja-
min W. Burke;

Councilmen, Benjamin F. Mugge,

Jr., William P. Gardner;

Assessor of Taxes, John Parkins;

Overseer of the Poor, Frank L.
Woods.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE RECEPTION.

The following programme has been
prepared for the Waiters' Alliance re-
ception on Tuesday, March 4th next:

8 to 8:30, Reception by President and
Mrs. W. T. Patillo, assisted by ex-
President and Mrs. H. B. Burton.

8:30 to 9, Entertainment, in charge of
H. B. Burton.

Address of welcome,

Pres. W. T. Patillo.

Duet—Piano and violin obbligato,

Mrs. Patillo and Mr. Whittier.

Address, Hon. E. E. McIntire

Solo—The Star and the Flower,

Miss Annie Dixon.

Piano duet,

Mrs. Patillo and Mrs. Fage.

Solo—Too Late, W.